Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1827. [NO. 152.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.
46tf

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.
ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.
JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton vs. Pascal Collins and James Bryant & wife Susannah. } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them exparte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.
ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
6t50—pr. adv. $2 62½

State of North-Carolina,
Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson vs. Jas. Harbin. } Or. Att.—James Campbell summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, replevy and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
A. SIMONTON, *Clk.*
6t51—pr. adv. $2 50.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE
OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, *late Minister of the Gospel.*

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with *the mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry. EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.
L. S. IVES, *Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.*

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.
With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.

13*th March*, 1827.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

House & Lot for Sale.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my valuable House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, where I now live. It is the most pleasant situation in the village for a private family; and being in the most business section of the town, is an excellent stand for a Lawyer, Merchant, or Mechanic, as there is a good store house on the lot, which can be made to suit either.

I will give a bargain, for cash, or I will give a credit of three years, with interest from the time I give possession, which will be between now and the 1st day of January next. Price of the property will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, on application to me. SAM'L. McCOMB.
Sept. 25, 1827.—6t55

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Physicking Poultry.—We became acquainted lately with two very remarkable facts, the one of which relates to hens, and the other to leeches.—During the winter months, poultry of all kinds, if tolerably fed, are apt to become very fat; and it is during this period that eggs are scarcest, and of course dearest. To remedy this in some measure, several farmers' wives in this neighborhood, are actually in the habit of physicking their chuckies, and the practice is said to have a wonderful effect in restoring their suspended laying powers. The recipe is exceedingly cheap and simple, and may be recorded here for the benefit of hen-wives in other quarters. Dilute and mix 2 ounces of glauber salts in a dish of cold porridge, or any other food, and scatter the same well about the poultry yard, so that no bird may eat too much; and if the effects are not apparent in two or three days, repeat the dose at short intervals, till the accumulation of eggs indicate that you have gone far enough. On a farm not many miles from this town, the family complained, that although they had dozens of lazy hens, they could not get a single egg to breakfast, and this circumstance reminded one of the daughters of the necessity of having recourse to her wonted charm. To work, therefore, she set, to the great annoyance of an English dairymaid, who averred that although she had hundreds of poultry under her charge, she never before heard of such a thing, and that she was sure the birds would all die. Miss ——, however, persevered, and in the course of a very few days, Esther found several eggs, and from that moment declared herself a firm convert to the improved method of managing poultry.

The other fact to which we alluded, is given in the words of a medical friend.

Important Discovery.—At the present season, when disease, and particularly measles, is so very prevalent, it is worthy of remark, that London porter has lately been discovered to possess the wonderful power of inducing leeches to bite with astonishing avidity. They should be immersed in the porter for about a quarter of a minute before they are applied to the skin. Edinburg ale has not by any means the same effect, a circumstance which is not a little remarkable.
Dumfries Courier.

A most ancient and venerable Bat.—A French journal has a tolerable tough story about a bat killed by a hunter in the environs of Laigle. The lower part of its body was surrounded by a sort of bracelet, of the purest gold, on which were engraved these words. "*Maxim. imp. Galb. subj. Gal. 27. Aug. Cir. Senon.*" which we may interpret, "The Emperor Galba conquered Gaul on the 27th August"—whether *Cir. Senon* stands for *Circum Senones*, or not, we cannot say.—A particular use was made of bats in the ceremonies of the ancient augurs, but we little dreamt that one of these birds was to be the historian of Galba. The fame of an Emperor beneath the wings of a bat! This bird must have been a "tough senior," about eighteen hundred years old, at the time of its death. This surpasses the Spaniard's salutation.

Mr. John Randolph, of Roznoke, said "that a man who spells Congress with a K is better qualified to manage the affairs of the nation, than some of our adepts in Latin, Greek and Logarithms." About as *well* qualified, we suppose, as a friend of ours who has at least *seen* the State House, who wrote to a merchant an order for 15 lbs *Koughphee*, and to send the bearer back as *cwick* as possible. Such a fellow in the *Kongres* of the *Newcknighted* States, would bother Mr. Randolph as much as "Logarithms."—*Augusta Cou.*

Mind your Punctuation.—A person who was advertised some time since, in a Virginia paper, was described as having "a nose turned up in the middle about 6 feet high!!!"

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. IV.

In the second of these numbers it was proposed to show, and it is hoped not unsuccessfully, that for inland transportation, especially in our climate, Railways are preferable to Canals. They are cheaper in the first construction. The iron Railway costs not more than half as much as a Canal between such distant extremities as the eastern and western parts of our State. And if it be made of timber having a strap of iron on the top, the expense would again be reduced probably to half of what it would be, if made of iron. Not only is the cost of the Railroad less at first, but it forever continues so in maintenance, repairs, quantity of travelling, and the numerous bridges over a Canal not necessary to a Railway. It is my object now to give more full and convincing evidence of these truths. It shall be such evidence as fears no future examination. It invites and solicits investigation, not theoretical and fanciful, but practical, and such as is confirmed by the incontestable authority of experiments already made.

Anderson was a man of practical knowledge on these subjects. The conclusions which he states are worthy of our confidence as derived from actual observation. One horse, says he, can draw with ease upon a *Canal* twenty tons, and he will do this travelling at the usual rate of horses in a waggon, on a hard smooth turnpike road. He then says that the same horse, on a properly constructed *Railroad*, can carry the same quantity of goods in the same time.* "Mr. Joseph Wilkes in 1799, states, that a horse of the value of twenty pounds sterling," which is one hundred dollars of our money, "drew along the declivity of an iron road descending two eighths and half an eighth of an inch in a yard, twenty one carriages or waggons laden with coals and timber, weighing thirty-five tons, overcoming the *vis inertiæ* repeatedly with ease."† By overcoming the *vis inertiæ*, is meant the starting of the waggons from a state of rest; and every one knows that this is the greatest difficulty in drawing on any given surface. "The same horse," continues Mr. Wilkes, "drew up the same declivity five tons with ease."

It will readily occur, that in a trade between a seaport town and the upper country, the weight or tonnage to be carried towards the sea is vastly greater than is returned into the country. It will follow, therefore, that a Railroad may be properly made to descend in a very small degree, so as to favor the draught in the direction of the heaviest transportation. It is upon this principle that the statement there made is to be understood. If a Railroad descends five sixteenths of an inch, or which is the same, two and half-eighths of an inch in a yard, it is at the rate of very nearly forty six feet in a mile. Mr. Wilkes also says, "that when the descent was an inch and three quarters in a yard, it was necessary to slipper‡ or lock the wheels, to prevent the horse being overpowered by the weight pressing upon him."

"On a different Railway one horse, value, thirty pounds," or one hundred and fifty dollars, "drew twenty-one waggons of five hundred weight each, which, with their loading, amounted to one hundred and forty three tons and eight hundred weight, the declivity being one inch to a yard; and up the same he afterwards drew seven tons."

"In the summer of 1805, a trial was made on the Surry Railway by Mr. Bankes, wherein a horse taken indiscriminately out of a team, drew sixteen waggons, weighing upwards of fifty-five tons, for more than six miles along a level, or very slightly declining part of the Railway."§

Now all these are so many unquestionable facts. Let the same circumstances be renewed, and the same results will be experienced before our own eyes, and for our own benefit. The laws of nature do not change, and if such testimony as this do not satisfy our minds, what, it may be asked, will be sufficient to remove our doubts and prepare us to avail ourselves of the great and important practical truths which it is its object to establish? The 20 tons, the 85 tons, the 43 tons and 8 hundred weight, and the 55 tons can be drawn as easily in America as in England. We know that upon our common roads, it takes the force of four or five horses to draw two tons; that is, one horse at least is necessary to half a ton. If one horse then on a Railway, can draw twenty tons with ease, it follows that he will do as much as forty horses usually do in our common transportation. If, however, a good horse can on a Railroad draw thirty-five tons, he performs as much as seventy horses do upon our roads. Should we take the third of these numbers, namely, forty three tons, to say nothing of the eight hundred weight, then the effect of a horse applied in one way, is to his effect in the other, as one to eighty-six. But one case of actual trial still remains: Mr. Bankes tells us he made it himself, and his testimony is recorded for our information. He harnessed a horse to the foremost of sixteen waggons, weighing together fifty-five tons, and the horse carried them forward six miles upon a level Railroad, or if it had any declivity, it was so slight as not to be estimated. This is making one horse do as much as a hundred and ten. These things are so astonishing that we are ready at first to pronounce them incredible. They are, however, incontestable and stubborn facts, and not to be denied. And why should we be disposed to distrust them? They reveal to us powers of mechanism, on which we cannot set a sufficient value. It is properly a subject of the highest interest and exultation to every man, especially to every citizen of a free and enlightened community, that our opportunities are susceptible of such almost inconceivable enlargement, provided we will unite with one another to effect the object. Shall the subjects of monarchies think nothing of employing themselves in securing the advantages of this prodigious efficiency, and we, who claim all the energies of personal and public liberty, sit still with our arms folded, and gaze at what they do as though it were visionary extravagance to imagine any thing like it within the compass of our puny efforts!

It appears then not an excessive or gratuitous assumption, when it was asserted that as large a tonnage could be carried by a given power upon a Railway as upon a Canal. But there are different ways of comparing their efficacy, and if this, according to every view, be much the same in both, we shall be left to consult other circumstances in determining our choice of them. "Without calculating," says a practical writer, "upon the immense loads of thirty tons and upwards which have occasionally been moved by one horse upon a level Railway, we can state that an active horse weighing ten hundred weight, conducted by only one man, upon a well constructed edge Railway, will work with ten tons of goods. In the same manner we may take thirty tons as employing the effective labor of one horse and three persons upon a Canal. From which it will therefore appear, that the expense of trackage per ton is pretty much the same in both systems; while the first cost, and consequently toll or dues, must be greatly in favour of the Railway."*

Nothing has yet been said respecting the *locomotive* engine. By this is meant a steam engine propelling a carriage by which it, is borne, as the steamboat is moved by the engine fastened into it. This contrivance strikes us as approximating perfection, by imitating an animal power. It is independent, however, of animal force, and has the advantage in uniting energy with the untiring property of mechanism. It were to be wished that a description at once brief and easily intelligible could be given of this engine, but this is scarcely possible. The mind of one little accustomed to complicated machinery, soon becomes

*See "Anderson's Recreations." It may be proper explicitly to say, that by a ton is here meant as usual 20 hundred weight.

†Rees' Cyclopædia: Article *Canal*, p. 69. Bradford's edition, Philadelphia.

‡It may be well to explain, that a wheel is sometimes made to slide down a hill not upon the tire, but upon a plate of iron turned up on each side to confine the rim upon it, and attached to the side of the carriage by a chain.—Such a plate of iron is called the shoe or slipper. It is preferred because it prevents the tire of the locked wheel from wearing out faster than that of the others.

§To spread the pressure of large burdens upon a Railroad, as well as for other reasons, it is customary to employ a number of waggons in succession, each connected by a chain with the preceding.

fatigued and confused, and his curiosity is disappointed. An actual inspection is better than a hundred attempts to describe it, and even a good engraving makes it easily comprehensible. It is hoped, however, that we shall feel no less assured of the perfection of this gigantick automaton, as it may well be called, for the purposes to which it is applied, than if it were before our eyes, and performing its operations with all that elegance, gracefulness and power of movement which excite at once the admiration and astonishment of the spectator. On the Hetton Railway in England, it has been for some time in use. Mr. William Strickland, Civil Engineer of the Pennsylvania Society for Internal Improvement, witnessed its operations, and he tells us its cost is four hundred pounds sterling, or two thousand dollars. This gentleman went to England in the employment of the Society, to enlarge his views, and bring back important information respecting Canals and Railroads. He says that "this *Locomotive* engine has drawn on a level, twenty seven waggons, weighing ninety-four tons, at the rate of four miles an hour, and that when lightly laden it will travel ten miles an hour. The waggons drawn by it cost twenty-eight pounds sterling each, that is, a hundred and forty dollars. The waggon bodies are seven feet nine inches long, five feet wide at the top, and three feet six inches deep. The wheels are three feet in diameter, and weigh each two hundred and fifty pounds."

For further satisfaction I shall extract a statement from Mr. Jessop, a noted civil Engineer of England. These are his words. "A *locomotive* engine of ten horses power, will draw one hundred and twenty tons, at the rate a draught horse generally travels; or fifty tons at the rate of six miles an hour. The other engine requires the attendance of only a man and a boy, at a daily expense of five shillings," (sterling.) "The coals consumed in ten hours would be from twenty to thirty hundred weight. Therefore the expense altogether would be less than thirty shillings per day, for which fifty tons may be conveyed sixty miles in ten hours, which is less than half a farthing per mile. So that making ample allowance for delays, the return of the empty carriages, the cost and maintenance of the engines, and providing the waggons, the expense is altogether inconsiderable."

But while these proofs are detailed of the great advantages of Railroads, in comparison with Canals, on which the steam engine cannot be used, it is probable a more embarrassing difficulty is suggested, than any relating to the great value and importance of these advantages. It is not so much from doubts respecting the efficacy of a Railway, it will be said, that we question its expediency for *us*, but from the vast funds necessary to the construction of it. Now it is my intention to show that this is not a real difficulty. Let us come to it at once then, and look at it in all its terrors. The number of taxable polls in the State of North Carolina, is a hundred and thirty five thousand. This number is derived from the Comproller's Report of last year (1826.) An annual payment of thirty seven cents by each individual, raises at once the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year. Let any one try the numbers for himself, or let him get his neighbour to do it or him, and he will find it to be so. It cannot be that the payment of 37 cents a year upon each poll for five years, is so great that we ought not to consent to it, provided we are made sure of the result. It is upon this condition then that it is proposed, and upon this alone, that it shall be adequate to procure to the citizens of our state, so easy and cheap a conveyance for their goods and productions, their manufactures and their mines, that when it now costs them thirty dollars, it shall not cost them one. Let a Railway be commenced at Newbern under the directions of a proper Engineer, such as now can be easily had in the United States; let it be constructed in as direct a line as possible to Raleigh, and thence continued through the middle of the state to the mountains. In two years and a half it would be extended far above the Capital of the State. Through this it evidently ought to pass, as centrally situated in regard to the general direction of our boundaries on the north and south, and as being our metropolis, its growing importance ought to be fostered with affection and interest by us all. It is not to be doubted that if the sum of fifty thousand dollars were by a Legislative determination of the State, annually appropriated for five years to this purpose, and capitalists were invited and permitted to subscribe fifty thousand more, the sum would be realized instantly and in the best of hands. Nor can we suppose there would be any difficulty in a repetition of the same thing every year for the whole time of five years necessary to the work. More than fifty thousand dollars a year to be thus subscribed, should not be admissible, nor should the owners of such capital be allowed to hope for more than eight per cent. after it should become productive. For it is necessarily understood that the dividend to be paid must be made good by tolls upon travelling and transportation. On this account the whole sum subscribed should be understood from the beginning to be returnable by the State, in five years from the time of completing the work. It is of the last importance that the publick should not part with their power over all extensive works calculated to facilitate commercial intercourse. This is the policy now wisely and resolutely practised in other States, and to this every country discreet in its economy should tenaciously adhere.

The reader now has under his view such a plan as naturally results from the best methods of providing for the ease and cheapness of commercial intercourse, and from a combination of all the interests of the State in carrying into effect a single enterprise. It has been the object of these numbers, 1. To show with conclusive evidence in the present state of the arts, the best and cheapest methods of opening the market to the people of the State. It is by means of Railroads instead of Canals, or any other instrumentality which we can adopt. Indeed, if they be preferable to Canals, none will hesitate to think them superior to all other means of intercourse. 2. It is recommended to commence a Railroad from Newbern to Raleigh, and thence through the middle of the State to the mountains. 3. As soon as it can be made to appear that this will with certainty accomplish the object of throwing open to the people an easy and unexpensive conveyance of goods and produce to the best market both domestic and foreign, it is taken for granted that there is not a citizen of the State who would think it oppressive to him to pay annually thirty-seven cents as a poll tax, amounting to one dollar and eighty-five cents apiece in five years, for effecting in that time this great and important object. 4. It is not understood that the work can be completed by the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thus raised at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year, but that combined with like sums to be subscribed annually by capitalists, returnable in five years after the work is finished, it will be found amply sufficient for the intended object. 5. and lastly. Before resolving to commence the execution of this work, having for its object the individual and public prosperity of our State, a Civil Engineer of unquestionable integrity and practical skill be employed for a year, to determine and report to the Legislature and the people on the practicability, the expense, and all the merits of such a work.

It is hoped that every individual will see the wisdom of declining all prepossessions on a subject like this, relating not only to the general good, but to the personal interest of every man. It is proposed in our future numbers, to set this matter much more fully before us. It is believed that where any undertaking will certainly be for the good of a free and enlightened people, they will, with full opportunity, see it to be so. And it is the great and distinguishing advantage of a popular government, that it is administered by a power which will be faithful to the interest and happiness of the whole.

CARLTON.

From Niles' Weekly Register, Sept. 22.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

We have been, and are yet, at a loss to understand why so great an excitement against the tariff, and the principle of protecting domestic industry, has been raised in South-Carolina, as to tolerate propositions to "*calculate the value of the union*," and cause some to outstrip the *sectionalities* displayed by other persons in the eastern states, in a season of great private privation and mad political passion. The first submitted, as they must have done, to the enactments of the majority—and so will the last. It is not less improper to talk thus wildly in South Carolina than it was in Massachusetts; and the same justice will mete the same amount of reprobation to all who shall "plot to dismember the union," or impede the operation of the laws.

But, as just observed, we do not *understand* these things. It is not to be supposed that the actors in such anti-republican and disorganizing proceedings, "calculate" upon *frightening* the people of other states out of doing that which they believe it is proper for them to do. If so—they are greatly mistaken. The only effect will be to make the majority more resolute for the fulfilment of its wishes. This is a natural operation of the human mind, when left possessed of the freedom of action. And the national wish, as constitutionally expressed, must be supported. If the minority, in the north or south, the east or the west, are to dictate the law—it is time indeed to "calculate the value of the union!" But violence hitherto has ever been its own self-destroyer in the United States, and it will remain to be its "own worst enemy."

All the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina are opposed to the priciples of the tariff. Is defection expected in any of them, that they must be thus screwed up? We rather suppose that some *local* matter has really caused this bustle—and that a fear prevails of the loss of some certain power possessed or aspired to. We do *know* that many as good men as that state boasts of, regard the establishment of the domestic manufactures of cotton as the *sheet anchor* of demand for this great product—and so it is. Hence, perhaps, to arrest this growing belief, comes the violence of *politicians*, that they may "ruin, if they cannot rule, the state." Such men have been—and are.

Gov. Giles, of Virginia, has shewn what he would do—if he could. His toast on the 4th of July last, in reference to the tariff law, that "the *southerns will not long pay tribute*," and the strange publication of a letter received from him by Mr. Jefferson, are of a piece.. The part of the letter containing the words "*are we then to stand at arms?*" conveys an idea that, as we believe, never entered into the mind of Mr. Jefferson. Let what follows be given. The public have a right to the *whole* letter, since Mr. Giles has given a part of it. It is due to the character of the departed sage and the public intelligence.

We do not wish to dwell upon these things. As we opposed the ill advised and dangerous proceedings in the east years ago, so shall we oppose like proceedings in the south, or elsewhere. *We stand or fall with the constitution*, and will support the laws enacted, whether we approve of them or not; but if the latter, will do all that orderly and good citizens may do to have them repealed. If others are disposed to go farther, we shall oppose them with all the little means in our power. This we regard as republican—its opposite is the spirit of despotism.

The Navy.—There is no grade in our navy higher than that of a Post Captain. A Post Captain ranks with a Colonel in the army, and that is as high as a naval man possibly can go. We have heard just such complaints before, but have never met with any answer to them. During the late war there were as many professions as processions in favor of the navy—all acknowledged that the navy deserved to the full as well as the army—we will not say better, for it is unnecessary to the present subject, and now why is not the navy treated as well as the army is? The stars that the navy contributed so much to burnish and brighten shine on the epauletts of Brigadier and Major Generals; but a veteran of the ocean must fasten his bullion to a plain strap. The Board of Naval Commissioners may be considered a kind of promotion--but the pay barely meets their necessary expenses; and hard and severe attention to their very responsible duties without any thing to stir the spirit or excite the chivalry of a naval man, is their dull and monotonous duty on shore. Our navy is constantly increasing, our men and officers are as good, at least, as can be found in the navy of any country, our ships are as well built, as well equipped, and in all points as serviceable as any that float; and now suppose it should be necessary that a fleet of our vessels should co-operate with that of any—the smallest maritime power in Europe. The Admiral who hoists his flag over the stern of a pettiauger would out-rank the commander of a dozen ships like the N. Carolina, for he is but a Post Captain.—To be short, policy, gratitude and good sense, require higher grades in the navy. Policy requires them from the country—gratitude for the consistency of the country, and good sense for those reasons which will commend themselves to every thinking individual in the country,

Connecticut Mirror.

Military Schools.—We observe with regret the extension of the *mania*, so we must call it, for military schools. Capt. Partridge travels with a parcel of boys in uniform, who, because they can go well through the manual, and march the lock step, are supposed to be equally well grounded in more useful knowledge. We observe that at Rochester, in this State, a public meeting of the citizens was held, and a most respectable committee was appointed, to confer with Capt. Partridge on the expediency of his establishing a school there. We are well wishers most certainly, to the prosperity of Rochester, but we a good deal doubt whether it would be advanced by turning their youth into make-believe soldiers, and inspiring them with the notion that bullet button and a bayonet, can usefully supply the place of sound learning, or turning their young hearts with the pretension, pomp, and parade of arms, instead of filling them with lessons of wisdom, and precepts of humility.

N. Y. American.

Breach of Promise.—The following account of an action for damages for a breach of promise of marriage, is from the Rutland Herald: Among the civil trials last week there was one not altogether so common in this region as in some others. It was an action for *breach of marriage contract*, brought by a Miss Sally Olmsted against Mr. Isaac Dickinson, both of Benson—and the trial, which took place on Friday, created, as might be expected, some little excitement. Dickinson, it seems, some two or three years since, made suit to this young lady, and after a short courtship, it was mutually agreed to tie the connubial knot. Consent of the parents, as usual, was asked, and for aught any one knew, a seeming happy couple were about to be united. However, from some unexplained circumstance, Dickinson, the defendant, saw fit to turn his affections another way, and therefore wished to be excused from his engagement with Miss Olmsted. But Miss O. it seems, considered this kind of contracts of too sacred a nature to be thus trifled with, and although she was strongly importuned to release her *unfaithful lover*, (as he proved to be,) yet she as strongly resisted the importunity, although from testimony introduced in behalf of the defendant, it seemed, after she found he was determined to abandon her, she partially released him. Dickinson subsequently married another lady, and a suit was brought by Miss O. to recover damage for non-performance of his promise and infidelity. The case was managed with much ingenuity on both sides—Messrs. Williams and Kellogg for the plaintiff, and Messrs Mallary and Bates for the defendant; the latter contending strongly that the alleged release of the plaintiff was a good and valid one, while the former considered it as an involuntary, forced one. The jury, however, was for the plaintiff, and gave her a verdict of *five hundred dollars* damages and costs.

Life of Washington.—Mr. Sparks, of Boston, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, "*The Works of George Washington, with Historical Notes and Illustrations.*" This work will be comprised in not less than eight, nor more than twelve large octavo volumes. A specimen of the manner in which it is to be executed, as it regards type and paper, accompanies the proposals. It is extremely elegant, and worthy of the work preparing for publication.

It is stated, that "the most valuable parts of the entire collection left by General Washington at Mount Vernon, both of a public and private nature, are to be prepared and published according to the following method:—

Part I. Letters and other Papers relating to Washington's early military career in the war, and as Commander of the Virginia Forces.

II. Letters and other Papers relating to the American Revolution.

III. Private Correspondence on Public Affairs.

IV. Messages and Addresses.

V. Miscellaneous Private Papers.

VI. Agricultural Papers."

Washington, the predicter of the Erie Canal.—Mr. Jared Sparks has been for some time engaged in examining manuscript letters of Gen. Washington, at Mount Vernon, with a view to their publication. It appears from a letter from him, to the Hon. Joseph Story, that shortly after the close of the revolutionary war, Washington, in a letter referred to by Mr. Sparks, predicted that a water communication would be opened through the western part of the state of New York. This letter of Mr. Sparks is published in the last number of the North American Review. At page 8, in the Appendix, is the following sentence:

"Soon after the war was closed, he, (General Washington,) visited the Lakes of New York, and in one of his letters he emphatically predicts, that a water communication would at no distant day be opened through the western part of that state, and enlarges on the benefits that would result from such a work."

The veteran Commodore John Rodgers, says the National Intelligencer, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Navy. The Board is now complete—consisting of Commodore Rodgers, President, and Commodores Tingey and Warrington.

The Mule.—Died lately in poverty, in England, S. Compton, the inventor of the spinning machine called the Mule, now universally used by cotton manufacturers. To this man, (observes *Niles' Weekly Register*,) the British nation was indebted for the immense power which it has exerted for many years past, as his machinery furnished the *means* for accomplishing more in battle than all the Wellingtons who commanded her armies, as without the profits on manufactures, the armies which they led could not have been raised or fed by Great Britain, one girl in a factory earning as much as would purchase the bodies of six German soldiers to fight for King George. The nation was therefore indebted to Mr. Compton more than to all the Wellingtons, but whilst the latter have had hundreds of thousands squandered on them, the former dies a mendicant. This is the fate of unobtrusive merit.

In consequence of the injury sustained by the buildings, the crops and provisions at St. Christopher, West Indies, the Governor of that Island has issued a proclamtion authorising the importation for three mouths from the 27th August, of boards, plank, scantling, staves, and lumber of all descriptions; and of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, corn, corn meal, live stock, horses, mules, cattle, roots and fruits of all kinds, beef, pork, butter, and other provisions of all kinds, in foreign vessels of all nations; notwithstanding that the articles imported in such vessels, may not be of the growth or produce of the country or place to which the vessels importing the same, do, or may, respectively belong.

Pyroligneous Acid.—We have heard much of using this acid as a substitute for smoke, in curing bacon, neat's tongues, fish, &c., but never till recently had any opportunity of satisfying ourselves of its utility by experiment. A day or two ago, we had some very fine looking herrings, cured with pyroligneous acid, and dried, presented to us. They were excellent, and no one could possibly have discovered from their flavour, that they had not been smoked. They were very highly impregnated with the peculiar, and, to us, delicious flavour derived from smoke, with the advantage of being perfectly clean and free from soot. Bacon and neat's tongues, thus prepared, must be far preferable to those cured in smoke, as the surface will not be rendered sooty and disagreeable. *Balt. Pat.*

Mr. Niles, senior Editor of the Baltimore "Weekly Register," states that the Address of the General Convention which assembled at Harrisburgh, and a great mass of statistical matter, is now nearly ready, (and much of it in type for re-examination.) Mr. Niles was appointed chairman of the committee to draft an address, and prepare the statistical tables, &c. for publication—and we know of no man so well qualified to do justice to the subject as this distinguished veteran editor, and able champion of the "American System." The statistical tables, we have no doubt, will contain much valuable informaton, and will be looked for with much interest.—*Amer. Sent.*

The Boston *Statesman* recently asserted that Gen. Jackson would obtain eight votes at the next election in Maryland: Remarking upon this statement, the *Centreville Times*, printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, says—"We are not at all satisfied that the opinion should go abroad that this portion of the State prefers the untried talents and inexperience of General Jackson, to the already exhibited abilities and practical talents of the statesman, Adams! we therefore oppose a direct contradiction to the calculations as far as they regard the Eastern Shore, and state, as the result of observation, that although a portion of the citizens of each county, respectable alike for number and character, advocate the Hero's election, he is far from having a majority, in any one of them.—Consequently we believe there will be no Jackson elector returned from the Eastern Shore."

From the Louisville (Ky.) Focus.

Untruths are manufactured with so much ease and rapidity by the patent "improved" Combination press, that we have no thought of being able to *consume* by contradiction and refutation more than three per cent. of the whole stock. It is a branch of domestic manufacture which need not be included in the tariff. The Opposition "improved press" could overstock all the markets in the solar system. Duff Green, himself, could supply the demand of fifty continents! The power of the Government to establish post offices and post roads, and to regulate commerce between the several States, with all the expenditures of the national and State governments for internal improvements, have not been sufficient to provide the means of circulating completely a tenth of his exclusive fabrics. In an invoice of his, on the 7th August, we have the following item:

"In the fall of 1824, Mr. Clay wrote a "letter to General Jackson, inviting him "to pass through Lexington, on his way "to Washington, and proposing that "they should travel together. Mr. Clay "did wait several days, expecting Gen-"eral Jackson's arrival in Lexington, and "expressed himself to some of the Gen-"eral's friends to be much disappointed "that the General had not arrived before "he (Mr. C.) left there."

Now, the *truth* is, that the *letter*, in question, instead of going from Lexington to the Hermitage, went *directly the contrary way*; and when Mr. Clay got the information it contained, he *hastened off* as quick as possible, leaving Lexington only the day before the General arrived! But the enterprise of the General was not to be thus baffled. When he got to Washington, he hunted out Mr. Clay, and made him a very cordial and affectionate visit. This is not the only case in 1824-5, in which the partisans of the General have charged Mr. Clay and his friends with things, *very much like what they had done themselves.*

Judicial Anecdote.—At a trial in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, when a perplexing case had been obstinately argued, unnecessarily protracted, the Chief Justice said to the associate on his left hand, 'Brother Paine, I wish you would charge the Jury in this case, for I feel that I am prejudiced against one of the parties.' 'And I,' replied Judge Paine, 'am in the same situation.'—'Then, if you please, I am just the man,' said the late Judge Thatcher, 'for I am prejudiced against *both*.'

A gentleman who may be relied on, says the Connecticut Courant, informs us he has found the juice obtained by bruising green bean leaves, a certain and effectual cure for corns. It should be applied to the corn at night, for four or five nights in succession.—It is equally efficacious when applied to warts.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1827.

Intemperance.—It will be seen, from an advertisement in this week's paper, that a supply of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated Medicine, for the cure of Intemperance, has been received by Dr. J. M'Knitt, of this county, and is now offered for sale at the New-York prices. The numerous and well authenticated instances of the surprising efficacy of this medicine, in the cure of drunkenness, leave little room to doubt its virtues; and it is to be hoped a fair trial of it will now be made in this quarter, and that some, addicted to the vice of intemperance, will have the resolution to *attempt a cure*. If they do this, we feel confident they will succeed, and thus escape the melancholy fate which otherwise awaits them.

We expect to have a few doses deposited with us for sale—of which due notice will be given.

Maryland.—The elections in this state of membars to the Legislature have terminated, and the friends of the Administration have triumphed. The House of Delegates will consist of 50 Administration men and 30 Jacksonians. "This is a great triumph," says the National Intelligencer, "obtained in favor of liberal principles and republican government, and a disastrous defeat of all the flushed hopes and sanguine calculations of those who differ in opinion with us on that point. From no disrespect to them, but for their own sakes, we rejoice in it."

Delaware.—The combination have calculated on Delaware as certain; but they are again doomed to disappointment. The National Intelligencer, of October 6th, says—"The election of a Representative to Congress has taken place in the State of Delaware. We have as yet no decisive returns; but we are informed that KENSEY JOHNS (friendly to the Administration) is elected. This, again, is well."

Gen. Saunders says in his publication, that the vote of New-York depended upon Gen. Van Rensselaer, who had asserted most positively that he would not vote for Mr. Adams; but that "Mr. Clay *whispered* some of his flattering *unction (!)* into his ear," and he gave his vote for Mr. Adams. A *General* Stewart, a Jackson candidate for the Legislature of Maryland, has improved upon this story:—he does not say that Mr. Clay "*whispered*" "*unction*" into Gen. Van Rensselar's "*ear*;" but that Mr. Clay induced him to vote for Mr. Adams. "by holding out the idea that a *mob* from Baltimore would come to Washington to influence their deliberations." The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, in his paper of Sept. 27th, says he is *authorized* to state, that the whole of this story "is entirely unfounded in fact. Mr. Clay *never* having said *a word*, directly or indirectly, to Gen. Van Rensselaer, to induce him to vote for Mr. Adams."

So much for this gratuitous slander, which will now recoil upon its authors.

"No Englishman" has again enlightened the columns of the People's Advocate, in an address extending through three pages. But we see nothing in it that requires an answer. It is a pompous piece of declamation—and take away its epithets, expletives, and gratuitous assertions, and little is left.

We have shown, that the framers of the constitution, who ought to know, at least as well as Dr. Cooper, the meaning of that instrument, believed it constitutional to protect American manufactures—to this "No Englishman" has not condescended to reply. We have shown, that Congress has afforded protection to the Southern cotton planter, tobacco planter, and sugar planter, as well as to the Northern manufacturer—but this has escaped the notice of "No Englishman." We have asked him to point out a single article, manufactured in the U. S. and protected under the revenue laws, which has risen in price—this he has not done, nor even attempted to do. But we have shown, that the protection afforded to articles of American manufacture, has *lessened* their cost from 75 to 36½ per cent.; and he has tacitly admitted it. What, then, has he done? He has eulogized his patron, and liberally bestowed his abusive epithets on those who have had the independence and patriotism to censure, severely, we admit, Dr. Cooper's intemperate and disorganizing proceedings. *This* is what he has done; and it is *all* he has done. His empty declamation, therefore, needs no reply. We have no disposition to "bandy epithets, vulgar and disrespectful," with him:—he has shown himself more expert in the use of them than we can ever hope to be; and we are willing he should enjoy, without a rival, the fame thus to be acquired.

The following is the "scrap," from a correspondent, alluded to in our last. It may, perhaps, be considered too favorable a notice of one, (if any notice at all should be taken of him,) who has so often strikingly exemplified, in himself, the truth of the poet's remark, that

"Want of *decency* is want of *sense*."

MR. BINGHAM:—I am sorry to find, that the renowned Major, who marshals the invincible columns of the Carolinian, is working himself of late into a most warlike passion with the Journal. If he will suffer me, however, I will remind him, that a good officer will ever keep himself cool in action, and that it is not every man, how much soever of a soldier and tactician he might be, that would have met with the same fortune with Charles XII. at Bender. If the little hero continues his tremendous cannonade upon the Journal, you must erect batteries and give him now and then a shot in sheer defence of your port, notwithstanding his many anathemas, couched in the *polite* and *classic* terms with which he so well knows how to dignify them; and notwithstanding he should, in imitation of the "madman Swede," whom, I presume, he has taken for his *military* model, send one of his boots to awe you into submission.*

After all, what could have roused the wonderful ire of the magnanimous little Major? Have you not acknowledged his title to his military honors? and you may now, in anticipation, by these presents acknowledge his full and absolute right, title, and interest in and to all and singular the laurels he may earn, when it shall please him to

"March up the hill and then—march down again."

The truth is, you have not yet acknowledged his title to the character of a *wit*—there lies the rub. Had you done this in time and with due submission, he would not have shaken his ambrosial curls and frowned so terribly upon you. Although you cannot bring your minds, at present, to make this acknowledgment, without some reservation; yet, in hopes that it may in a measure deprecate his wrath, you might willingly admit, that if he is not a *wit* himself, he has been known more than once to be *witty*, and is always the cause of wit in others.

*Charles XII. when absent from his kingdom, being thwarted in some favorite measure by his Diet, swore that he would send them one of his boots, which should compel their concurrence.

Late From England.—Tee packet ship Canada has arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, whence the sailed on the first Sept. Mr. Huskisson has arrived in England, but the new British ministry had not been finally arranged. The news from Greece is of a most cheering character.—Victory has again smiled upon the efforts of that gallant people. Ibrahim Pacha having been severely beaten in the vicinity of Voslitza, in the Peleponnesus. Lord Cochrane had also struck a blow, and succeeded in capturing a Turkish 36 gun frigate and a schooner, after a contest. There was a rumour, that the British forces were to be withdrawn from Portugal in a short time, but it was not credited. Spain continued distracted by commotions. It is not known what effect the treaty for the pacification of Greece has had on the Sublime Porte. The markets for American produce continued very dull.

Raleigh. Reg.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

In the reply of R. M. Saunders, of Salisbury, N. C. to Gov. Kent, of the State of Maryland, published in the Jackson press, Mr. Saunders holds the following language: "From the commencement of "the last Presidential contest, to its "termination, I harbored but one feeling, "and expressed but one language, or "preference for William H. Crawford, "and a most positive hostility to John "Quincy Adams."

Whatever may have been Mr. Saunders' professions, pretensions, or preferencies, made to Gov. Kent, to the Editors of whom he speaks, or to any other person or persons, *after* he left his District, is not for me to say; but, *before* the election for President took place, when Mr. Saunders was before the People as a candidate for Congress, he told his constituents, in the case he failed to obtain Mr. Crawford, his first choice, *he would unhesitatingly take up Mr. Adams as his second.* It is not from any personal hostility that I have to Mr. Saunders—for I have none—that has induced me to make this statement: I am a citizen of North Carolina, and from one of the counties that compose Mr. Saunders's District. Another of his constituents is with me, in Baltimore, and is willing to testify to the truth of the statement.

Truth never was indebted to a Lie.

Mr. Calhoun has been nominated in Georgia, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Vice President of the United States. This early unauthorized movement, may, perhaps, interfere with arrangements said to be making by the master spirits elsewhere. It is dangerous for wheel horses to run away with their leaders. Bye and bye "we shall see what we shall see, and know what we don't know." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM:—You will please insert in your next paper, that at our Regimental Court Martial, held yesterday, Capt. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, was duly elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 68th Regiment of North-Carolina Militia. L.

October 12, 1827.

[COMMUNICATION.]

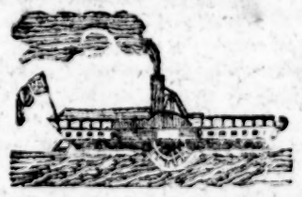
The Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry being this day convened for the purpose of muster; and taking into consideration the unexpected and much regretted death of JAMES H. NEEL, late one of our members; feel it a duty to offer some tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased brother.

Col. W. N. Parks being called to the Chair, and Jno. Hartt, Esq. appointed Secretary; Mr. James R. Neely, James M. Hartt, and Samuel B. Knox, were then chosen a committee to draft resolutions. The committee, after retiring a few minutes, returned and offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each officer and dragoon in this Troop, be requested to wear crape on the left arm above the elbow for twenty days and at their next company muster. 2nd. Resolved, that Capt. William M. Greer request Mr. Bingham, the editor of the Catawba Journal, to give the above preamble and resolution a publication.

Oct. 10, 1827.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Notice.

BY permission of James H. Witherspoon, Esq. Ordinary of Lancaster District, will be sold, at the late residence of Churchwell Anderson, deceased, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October, the remaining balance of the personal estate of said deceased; consisting of one tract of Indian Land, lying on the north side of Twelve Mile creek, adjoining the lands of Robt. Stinson, Jesse Sledge and others, containing six hundred and forty acres. This is supposed to be equal to any land on said creek; seven likely Negroes, among them is an excellent wagoner and a first rate house wench.—Horses, Hogs, Cattle, household and kitchen Furniture, a four wheel Carriage of pleasure; a wagon and harness; a large quantity of corn, fodder and oats, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. WALKUP, } *Adm'rs.*
A. H. INGRAM, }

Twelve Mile Creek, Lancaster District, Sept. 24, 1827—2t52

Debtors.

THOSE indebted to Carns Henderson, by note, will find their notes in the hands of the subscriber. They are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot well be granted.

J. P. HENDERSON.

October 10, 1827.—2t53

Agricultural Notice.

THE following premiums will be awarded by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at their Anniversary Meeting in October, 1827.

1. For the best horse Colt, under one year old, a premium of $5.
2. For the best mare Colt, under one year old, $5.
3. For the best Mule Colt, under one year old, $5.
4. For the best sow and boar Pig, under one year old, $3 each.
5. For the best 10 yards of mixed Homespun cloth, $6 50.
6. For the best 10 yards of Carpetting, $7 50.
7. For the best 10 gallons of Malt Beer, $5.
8. For the greatest quantity of Corn, grown on three acres of land, no premium to be awarded for a less quantity than 50 bushels per acre. $12 50.
9. A premium of $12 50 for the greatest quantity of Wheat, grown on three acres of land—no premium for a less quantity than 20 bushels per acre.
10. A premium of $6 for the greatest quantity of Barley, grown on one acre of land—no premium for a less quantity than 40 bushes per acre.
11. A premium of $6 for the greatest quantity of Rye, grown on two acres of land—no premium for a less quantity than 12 bnshels per acre.
12. A premium of $10 for the best 10 gallons of Wine.

The above premiums, from No. 8 to 12, inclusive, will be awarded at October meeting, 1828.

A premium of $5 will be awarded at the next annual meeting, 1829, for the best grass lot, of not less than one half acre of up land.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in October; the members, and others friendly to the cause, will please to attend at an early hour. By order of the Secretary. JO. SMITH, *Rec. Sec.*

N. B. All persons holding books belonging to the society, are requested to return them at the above meeting. J. S.

Oct. 7, 1827.—2t53.

FOUND,

ON the Statesville road, a GUN, which the owner can have by calling at my house and paying for this advertisement.

R. H. MORRISON.

October 12, 1827.—1w.

Dr. Chambers'

Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the Intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition. SYLVANUS MILLER,

Pub. Administrator, &c.

☞ The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[*From the Vermont Gazette.*]

"We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that *in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disrelish for the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends—to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society.*"

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has bro't forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, $5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on *personal application* of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
3t53 *Successors to W. Chambers.*

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been forwarded by J. H. Hart, M. D. & A. M. Fanning, warranted to be genuine, to the subscriber, living 9 miles north of Charlotte, of whom it can be had at the New-York prices. A few parcels of the same are deposited with William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville.

It is hoped that those who are disposed to test this highly celebrated medicine, will avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring it genuine; as there are spurious imitations of it imposed on the community, which are neither safe nor efficacious. J. M'KNITT.

Oct. 5, 1827.—4t55.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for
vs. } partition of
Alston Spratt & Eliza'th his wife. } Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t57.—pr. adv. $2.

Notice.

ON the 28th December, on the premises, will be publicly sold, a lifetime estate in the lands of Frederick Dinkins, deceased. On the part now offered, is a very large and convenient dwelling-house, a frame, and lately finished; a barn, and all other outhouses common and necessary to a farm of its size. The land, inferior to none on Sugar Creek, is in a good state of repair and cultivation. This house, 9 miles from Charlotte, on the main leading road from south to north, via Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, Charlotte, Salisbury, &c. has been advantageously occupied as a stand for Entertainment for the last thirty years; and from its distance from Charlotte, and its convenience in every respect, will always continue to be the best and most profitable stand on this route.

Should it not be sold to the satisfaction of the present owner, it will, on that day, be offered to lease for a term of years.

Any person wishing to buy or lease, can inquire of Col. A. W. Brandon, Wadesboro', or Dr. John Scott, Salisbury, or James Dinkins, Esq. near the premises, Mecklenburg, by letter or otherwise.

Terms made easy to the purchaser, and will be published on the day of sale or lease.

SARAH DINKINS.

The Retreat, Rowan Co. N. C. 5t55

☞POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C. }
October 1, 1827. }

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1827.

A.

Dr. M. W. Alexander, John Allen, Isaac Alexander, Elias Alexander, Benjamin F. Alexander, Josiah Alexander, Thomas Acock, Susannah Alexander, Calvin G. Alexander, Jeremiah Alderson, Francis M. Alexander, Sarah Alexander.

B.

John Bonker, James Brown, Giles Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Blair.

C.

David F. Caldwell, Thomas Carter, D. R. Crump, Samuel Conner, William F. Cowan, Jesse H. Clark, Powel Cook, Jane Carson, Job Canon, Cooper & McGinn, W. & J. Cook, William Culverhouse, Thomas Crawford, William Cerragan.

D.

Robert Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John Dow 2, George Duckworth, Nancy Davis, William Darnall, Daniel Dulin, Sugar Dulin, Dunkin Daniels 2, Elizabeth A. Daniel, James Davis.

E.

Charles Elms, Mrs. Jane Emerson.

F.

Elizabeth Flannigan, Simon Fraser, W. Flannigan, David Flanikin, Wm. Flinn, Jas. Fyght, William Flannigan, Rachel A. Ford.

G.

Mary Glespey, Samuel Givings, Mason Giles, John Goodman, Eli Griffith, James C. Griffith.

H.

Rachel Henderson, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hewer, John Hipp, Elender Hood, James M. Hutchison 2, Ann Henderson, Alexander Hodge, James P. Henderson, Maj. John Hartgrove.

J....Jesse B. Johnson.

K.

Marcus T. C. Kennedy, William Koughan, Moses Kerr, Robert Kirkpatrick.

L.

William Lucky 3, Henry Lewis, Elias Lewis, John Little, John Lees.

M.

Daniel McLaughlin, Hugh McDowell 2, John McQuay, Doct. McKenzie, John McCulloch, jr. Rev. Malcom McPherson, Andrew McNeely, Wm. H. McLeary, Col. Wm. Moore, Henry Marks, Gen. McLeary 3, John Morris, Charles Mason 2, Wm. L. Monteith, John McDowell 2, James Martin, Philemon Morris, John Mathes.

N.

James Nantz, Thomas Norton 2, Herman S. Noble.

O....John N. Orr.

P.

Col. Wm. Porter, David Parks, Col. W. B. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter 2, John A. Polk, Charley Polk, William Polk, Hannah Peoples, Wm. Porter.

R.

Susan Rea, Andrew Ryburn, John Rodgers, Louisa Reed, John Reid, Debrough Robertson, Samuel Ruddock, Rufus Reid, James Reed.

S.

Henry Stith, Nancy Sloan, Mary H. Smith, John Stewart, Asa Stephens, John S. Shepard, Nancy Strong, Murdoch Steward, David W. Storys, Sheriff of Mecklenburg or Waller and James Miller, Thomas Searcy, Catharine Shinn, Robert Stewart.

T.

James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler, John A. Todd.

V....John H. Varner.

W.

Thomas Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Rev. John Williamson, John M. Wilson 2, John Williams, Wm. White, John G. Winter.

Y.

John Yarbrough, William Yandle.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Poetry.

THE TRUMPET.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon pyre!
A hundred hills have seen the brand,
And waved the sign of fire!
A hundred banners to the breeze
Their gorgeous folds have cast,
And hark! was that the sound of seas?
A king to war went past!

The chief is arming in his hall,
The peasant by his hearth;
The mourner hears the thrilling call,
And rises from the earth!
The mother on her first born son
Looks with a boding eye;
They come not back, though all be won,
Whose young hearts leap so high.

The bard hath ceased his song and bound
The falchion to his side;
E'en, for the marriage-altar crowned,
The lover quits his bride!
And all this haste, and change, and fear,
By earthly clarion spread!
How will it be, when kingdoms hear,
The blast that wakes the dead?

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Zion's Herald.

A CONTEMPLATION.

When I consider the heavens, the work of Thy fingers; the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordain d: What is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man, that thou visitest him? Psalm viii. 4, 5.

Whilst contemplating the vast expanse of heaven, and ruminating on the awful majesty of that Almighty Power, who, "holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved," I was struck with astonishment, awe, and reverence, that so great a Being should deign to confer favors on such rebellious mortals. The earth, to us who inhabit its surface, is by far the most extensive orb that our eyes can behold. It is the habitation of various sorts of animals; clothed with verdure; distinguished by trees; and adorned with a variety of beautiful decorations. We see other planets at a distance from us, some larger, some less than the earth, moving periodically round, revolving on their axes, and attended with moons; is it not highly reasonable to conclude, that they are all designed for the same use as this earth is, and that they are habitable worlds like that we live in?

"Who can conceive them
————————unpossess'd
By living soul, desert and desolate
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute,
Each orb a gleam of light?"

O, that the Almighty, who has not left with us a drop of water unpeopled, who has, in every instance, multiplied the bounds of life, should leave such immense bodies destitute of inhabitants? It is surely much more rational to suppose them the possession of human beings; beings formed with capacities for knowing, loving, and serving their Almighty Creator; blest and provided with every object conducive to their happiness, and many of them in a far greater state of purity than the inhabitants of our earth, and, therefore, in possession of higher degrees of bliss, and placed in situations furnishing them with scenes of joy, equal to all that poetry can paint, or religion promise; all under the direction, indulgence, and protection of infinite wisdom and goodness.

When the shades of night have spread their veil over the azure plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is strown, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, to give light and heat to the worlds which roll around them. —*The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handy work.* The royal psalmist, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was ignorant that the stars he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated the times, and sung that master hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different systems, the number of which, probably, surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores. Each system has its centre, or focus, a star or sun, which shines by its native inherent light; and round which several orders of opake globes revolve, reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

"The sun is the great axle of heaven, about which, the globe we inhabit, and other more spacious orbs, wheel their stated courses. The sun, though seemingly smaller than the dial it illuminates, is abundantly larger than this whole earth; on which so many lofty mountains rise, and such vast oceans roll. A line extending through the centre of that resplendent orb, would measure more than 800,000 miles. A girdle, formed to surround it, would require a length of millions: were its solid contents to be estimated, the amount would overpower our understanding, and be almost beyond the reach of language to express. The diameter of the great orbit which our earth describes, is more than many millions of leagues; yet this vast extent vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer wishes to use it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. How great, then, is the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about 1,392,500 times greater than our earth, and 539 times greater than all the planets put together.

"The sun, with all its attendant planets, is but a very little part of the grand machine of the universe.—Every star, though in appearance no larger than the diamond that glitters on a lady's ring, is really a mighty globe: like the sun, in size and glory; no less spacious; no less luminous than the radiant source of our day. So that every star is not barely a world, but the centre of a magnificent system; has a retinue of worlds, irradiated by its beams, and revolving round its attractive influence. All which are lost to our sight in immeasurable wilds of ether."

Can any thing be more wonderful than these observations? Yes; there are truths far more stupenduous; there are scenes far more extensive. From revelation we learn that the ultimate end of creation is the peopling of heaven with men. These magnificent orbs, then, are clearly the mediums of existence to so many earths, and of men upon them, created to be happy eternally with their God, "*the one eternal thirst to bless.*" Thus the greatness of God is manifested, and the grandeur of His empire made known. "Could we soar beyond the moon, and pass through all the planteary choir; could we wing our way to the highest apparent star, and take our stand on one of those lofty pinacles of heaven, we should there see other skies expanded; other suns that distribute their inexhaustible beams of day; other stars that gild the alternate night; and other, (perhaps nobler,) systems established in unknown profusion, through the boundless dimensions of space. Nor does the dominion of the Sovereign of all things terminate here; even at the end of this vast tour, we should find ourselves advanced no further than the frontiers of creation, the commencement of the great Jehovah's kingdom."*

What a Being for contemplation! ought not such a Being to be adored and worshipped by every inhabitant of the earth? But can this be all! Is there any thing that can be imagined more glorious and of more importance? Yes; there is a truth more glorious; there is an object of more infinite value. It is the *soul!* A soul that must live for unknown ages in eternal happinesss or misery!

"Say, know'st thou what *it* is? Or what *thou* art?
Know'st thou th' *importance* of a soul immortal?
Behold this midnight glory; worlds on worlds!
Amazing pomp! Redouble this amaze;
Ten thousand add: add twice ten thousand more;
Then weigh the whole; *one* soul out weighs them all;
And calls th' astonishing magnificence
Of *unintelligibls* creation *poor.*"

Stupendous thought! Extensive imagination! To redeem this soul, Jesus bied on Calvary! And yet this bountiful Benefactor, Preserver, and Sustainer of the human family, is not glorified by half the inhabitants of the world! Where! Oh, sinner! when all these resplendent orbs shall be annihilated; when all shall concentrate in one vast mass of ruin, where wilt thou then be found, if thou neglectest the concerns of thy immortal soul? The question demands thy most serious attention. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest."—Eccl. ix. 80.

*Hervey's Meditations.

The wife of Dryden, one morning having come into his study at an unseasonable time, when he was intently employed in some composition, and finding her husband did not attend to her, exclaimed, "Mr. Dryden, you are always poring upon these musty books; I wish I was a book, and then I should have more of your company." "Well, my dear," replied the poet, "when you do become a book, pray let it be an almanac; for then at the end of the year I shall lay you quietly on the shelf, and shall be able to pursue my studies without interruption."

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

INTEMPERANCE.

"From gay to grave, from lively to severe."

New York may be likened not inaptly to a hogshead of rum tap'd at both ends and owned by a "Darby and Joan," who, with a single sixpence for a capital separately set up business upon the principle of "Home Consumption." Joan trades with Darby and Darby trades with Joan, and their mutual prosperity endures until the "cask is out." Whoever does not see the striking justice of this comparison cannot, I am persuaded, be very particularly acquainted with the *retail* parts of the city. In some streets recently and not perfectly built up, almost every tenament is a grocery, a tavern, porter house or grog shop. It is, indeed, incredible, what vast numbers are engaged in the retail grocery business, and they will one and all bear witness that the BAR which every establishment of this kind is furnished, is the most important & profitable department in it. The inference is, that an overwhelming portion of the population of New York are daily and hourly dram-drinkers. The lower labouring classes are not the exclusive of the threepenny dram glass; many, very many belonging to other walks in life manifest by their faces, habiliments, and the "rumbarrel odour" they carry with them, that they are busily engaged in the work of self annihilation. A close, extensive and curious observer of the different classes of men inhabiting this metropolis, will have exclaimed to himself in despair of any important mitigation of the wide spreading evil of intemperance, "almost every man I meet is a tippler or becoming one!"

I fear it is in vain for men to protest that they will not manufacture "liquid poison," or to form associatons upon an obligation that they will not be engaged in selling it. The remedy will not meet the case, and though to persons thus resolving it may answer a good conscience, it is to be apprehended not one drunkard less will shorten the awful catalogue of disgrace and death by means so limited and inefficient.

Nothing short of an entire revolution in the habit of living and the bent of men's thoughts is equal to meet the alarming crisis, not to be apprehended, but already consummated. For it is not too much to avow, no nation on the globe is so debased by intemperance as we are, such is the quantity of spiritous liquors consumed hourly in the U. States, & such is the number *now* lost, (and constantly accumulating) to the country, both the lowest and the highest, the most brilliant by nature and polished by education, as well as the stupid and uneducated Awful is the crisis, and irreclaimable and totally ruined as universal experience has taught an habitual drunkard to be in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, all who feel an interest in the welfare of society should come up to the help of the work of reformation.

Two fatal errors prevail, upon which most of the intemperance of our countrymen is chargeable. Among the labouring classes there is an opinion that ardent spirits is *necessary* to restore and invigorate nature exhausted with labor. This fatal mistake has made, insensibly, more drunkards than, probably, any other cause: for it is by degrees, only, that men are beguiled into this most ruinous habit.—When, therefore, these classes of our citizens can be made to feel that spiritous liquors destroy instead of invigorate the system, and that pure water and wholesome food are the best restoratives of strength, and most certainly secure long life and health, as well as wealth, it would not seem a difficult task to protect a rising generation from the influence of that *love of Rum*, which is destroying and disgracing, as is calculated, more than one hundred thousand of our population yearly.

There is, also, prevalent now as there always has been, a kind of drunkenness denominated *genteel*, which continually prostrates the brightest, most polished, and not unfrequently, important and influential men in the nation. It is quite immaterial by what process, in what company, or upon what liquor, a man makes himself a sot—the result is the same. The faculties are destroyed, the purse emptied, the person made loathsome, character destroyed, and life shortened. Yet such is the looseness of morals in some circles, and the lamentable and ridiculous force of fashion, that a man who gets fuddled in "good" company, and reels from the dinner table under the fumes of Tokay or Champaigne, excites no surprise, and escapes the disgrace we visit upon less fashionable tipplers. Genteel drunkards fill the land to an incredible extent, and we have only to look over the country, among public men into literary circles and fashionable resorts, to see and to lament that men formed by nature, and fitted by education to elevate and adorn society, have become blots among their fellows, and are fast burying in oblivious draughts, their existences, fame and faculties.

MARRIAGES IN TURKEY.

The law which strictly forbids all social intercourse between the sexes and which moreover requires that women should carefully conceal their faces and persons from the view of men, does not operate much against the frequency of matrimonial alliances among that class of persons who have a decided propensity to the married life. The men do not so far trouble themselves about the external appearance of their wives as to manifest any wish to see them before they are lawfully bound to them? on the contrary, so strange are their notions about decorum and modesty in the sex, and so strong their prejudices, that they would spurn the woman who would attempt to entice them by any display of her personal charms. The females, however, have the advantage of seeing their intended husbands through their latticed windows, and from under their veils. But, after all, it is a useless gratification of curiosity, inasmuch as they have no will of their own to express on the choice which others have made for them, and must cheerfully submit to it, however repulsive the appearance of him who is to be the husband. Divorce is not unfrequently resorted to on trifling grounds. The husband is usually the suing party, and the wife is allowed the privilege of claiming it only in certain cases.

When a Turk has determined on marriage, he makes his wishes known to his mother, or to any other near female relation, and gives a description of the appearance he would wish his wife to possess. The lady applied to sets out immediately in search of a bride, calling at the house of her female acquaintances where there are unmarried women. Those who are supposed to answer the description contained in her instructions are made to undergo a severe examination. Their hair is regularly combed that it may be seen that it is all their own: their mouth is kept open some minutes to show whether the teeth be good; the breath is smelt that it may be ascertained if it be sweet; the body handled all over, for fear of its possessing any hidden deformity, and, finally, they are made to walk up and down the room, that it may be seen if they are exempt from any lameness. Thus young ladies in Turkey undergo, on such occasions, a more scrupulous examination than horses in this country when they are to be bargained for. The good qualities and defects of the ladies visited are then reported to the proper quarter, the choice is fixed, and the same messenger returns to make formal proposals. She arrives with two slippers at her feet of different colors, by which the object of her visit is at once understood, and she is received with open arms. When the proposal has been formally mentioned, the betrothing is considered to have taken place, and the proposer is referred to the father or guardian of the lady, with whom the amount of dowry, value of mutual presents, and other necessary particulars are discussed and settled.

London New Monthly Magazine.

From the New York Statesman.

Literary.—The New Monthly Magazine for July, contains a notice of the two late tales of Indian life from the respective pens of the Viscount Chateaubriand and our countryman Cooper; and in drawing a contrast between the two authors, the latter is warmly, yet, at the same time, very judiciously complimented. The work of the accomplished Frenchman is characterised as being at the height of poetical romance—that of the American as presenting an instance of practical truth, literal almost to coarseness; the first as giving the picture, not indeed divested of its own characteristic attributes, but as seen through the medium of a sensitive mind, colored with the hues of fancy, and embossed with illustrations derived from the stores of observation and learning—the last as presenting the naked and healthful aspects of nature, set only in the light of common day, full of vigour, animation and rude greatness.

After dropping the constrast, however, Mr. Cooper's peculiar merits are more minutely and critically examined. His power of simple description is considered to be unrivalled, surpassing even that of Sir Walter Scott; and while he is wanting in that sympathy with the beautiful, and in the delicacy, humor, and chivalrous grace, which belong to the novelist of Scotland, his pictures of scenery are pronounced to be more vast, more vivid, and more true. "His works are the effusions of a man accustomed to the mightiest forms of nature—not for the sake of any associations which the force of imagination has connected with them, nor for the gratification of impregnating them with sentiment and thought, but for the sake of their own sensible grandeur. To him her colours and images, 'have no need of a remote charm, by thought supplied, or any interest unborrowed from the eye.' A Sailor and an American, he has had noble opportunities of forming an acquaintance with her, and nobly has he used them! He is not her poet: but her secretary and copyist."

In allusion to the Pilot, the editor says: "compared to him our poets are fresh-water-sailors, who know nothing of the matter; he alone gives us the plain, but mighty truth." "In the Prairie his naked and masculine power of description is put forth with at least equal force as in the tale of the sea; and though we have not the ocean in all its sublime varieties, but only the interminable waste of huge meadows covered by long grass; yet even these become interesting by the vividness with which they are presented." "Its pictures stand out to view, and hold a place in some long past journey."

The article concludes by the remark: "The merits of this and other works of the author are essentially national; their scenes are American; and they belong to the infancy of a literature which may one day become gigantic. They are the first of the true American novels. Brown like Godwin, gathered his materials from his own mind; they are all made of the carver's brain,' and therefore bear the impress of individual thought, not the stamp of any age or country. Washington Irving is English in his tastes and style; but Cooper is a true, honest American; his works in more than one sense, do honor to his country; and they will not, we are sure, for that reason, be the less welcome in ours."

From the Military Sketch Book.

Mode of Slaughtering Oxen in Spain and Portugal.—A description of the manner in which I have seen bullocks slaughtered on the march, may not be uninteresting. We had our own butchers, men from the ranks: but in general the oxen were slaughtered by Spaniards or Portuguese; and, in my mind, their mode of depriving a bullock of life, is by far the most expeditious; it certainly gives little, if any, torture to the animal. They, having tied a noose about the horns of the beast, drew the end of it round a tree, and secured the head close to it: then instantly pushed a knife down between the back of the skull and the first vertebrae of the neck. This was no sooner done than the animal was dead. The veins of the neck were then opened, and the blood flowed.

In some instances, the author mentions having seen large dogs so trained, that they would, when set on a bullock, seize the animal by the nose, throw him down, and by that means give the butcher an opportunity to thrust in his knife, in the manner before mentioned, which was only the work of a moment, and the animal ceased to move.

Voltaire and Freron.—The mention of Voltaire recals to memory an anecdote related to me by the ingenuous Faujas de St. Fond, whose Travels in England and Scotland, and other works are well known. Voltaire, and Freron, the journalist, were bitter enemies. When the Merope of Voltaire (a mere plagiarism of Maffe's exquisite tragedy) was announced, Freron, in his journal, prophesied its damnation.—Merope, however, met with success; and the author, to take his revenge, published his play, with a frontispiece in which an ass (Freron) was represented gnawing the leaves of a laurel tree. Our journalist, in his next number, said he had mistaken the public taste in regard to Merope, which had not only succeeded, but was just published, *with a striking portrait of the author.* Voltaire was so stung with this unexpected report, that he ran among the booksellers, to buy up all the copies, which he committed to the flames, to obliterate not only the print but the edition.

New Literary Gazette.

Neither Drunk nor Sober.—An accident happening to a stage coach through carelessness, the following conversation took place the next morning between the guard and a stable boy:—"A bad job that of Bill's, last night! how was it?"—"Why, some says Bill was asleep."—"Was he tushy?"—"No, he warn't drunk, nor he warn't sober! the liquor was a dying in him, like." *London paper.*

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clodpole, raising himself from his stooping posture, scratching his head, replied with a grin, "I does'nt know where it *runs* to, zur, but we find it here every morning."